

Two Dollars and A HALF]

True to his charge-he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back.'

[PER ANNUM, SPECIE, IN ADVANCE.

WAYNE, from New Orleans, a large sup-

WHOLE VOLUME, XL.

NEW SERIES, No. 31. VOL. 3. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY JOHN BRADFORD

TERMS. For one year in advance, specie, . . Six months, do Three months, do Af the money is not paid in advance or within three

months after subscribing, the price will be one third more .- No paper will be discontinued until all arrear ages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

LEXINGTON.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 4, 1826.

FOURTH OF JULY ADDRESS An Address delivered at Versailles on the 4th of July,

BY CHARLES E. WILKINS. 'Tis the first time in my life, fellow citizens, that the honour of addressing you upon an occasion so signally important as the present has become my task, and my only fear in acting upon this duty is that I am incapable of portraying to the full extent of your expectations, the monuments of glory, and of gladsome joy, that we have assembled to commemorate this day. It would take all the vivid fire of eloquence, the enlightened beauties of rhet-

oric, and elegance of diction, that is possible to human nature monopolized together, to do honor to this occasion; and that I do not possess these qualities adequately sufficient, is my motive of reregret. But I will console myself with this hope, that the genius of my country; the spirit of this occasion; the indefinable nature of my own feelings, will inspire upon this day, so, that if I am not capable of doing adequate justice to my task, I trust,

that I shall not disgrace it.

Then I would enquire of you, why upon this day are ye assembled together, to give vent to feelings of transporting juy! Why upon this day are the acclamations of grateful thousands; the shouts of joyful millions, heard to ring through our land? Why upon this day are the busy occupations of life forgotten, the turmoil and discord of labour left unregarded, and forsaken? The working mind of each joyful freemen echoes and responds—'tis to pay the tribute of grateful hearts, on this the birth-day of freedom. Fifty years of splendid triumph have elapsed and been recorded on the immutable tablets of fame, since the fathers of our country, by the transporting genius of liberty inspired, proclaimed us independent. Free from the shackles of lordly tyranny; unloosed from the chains of imposing oppression. When sovereign mandates clothed in their mantle of imaginary invincibility, was disrobed of their iron dress; when despotism attired with its train of enslaving evils, was levelled with the dust; when the English Lion lording on our shores, repelling as they expressed, rebellions subjects, by casting them in the flames kindled by oppression. But O! what killing disappointment; for Phoenix like, they rose resplendant from the flames, firmer in strength, and more hardened in determination, and the Royal Lyon was forced to crouch before the star spangled banner of Liberty. When Washington, inspired from above, was called to do the noble deed of defending the rights of nature, in the cause of freemen.

Tis to keep you in remembrance of these things that you are assembled here to day-that in remembering them, you may swear to preserve, inviolable, those rights which were transmitted to you upon this day. For long he fought to reap for you the rich harvest which was sown on the 4th of July.

did he strive against the blackened foe, With Godlike efforts to evade the blow.

But still was he unsuccessful in all, but determination. Days of troubled anguish did he experience in feeling for his country's wrongs, and in attempting to redeem her rights-and night too, the harbinger of sleep, —"sleep that knits up the ravelled sleeve of ease," the balm of anguished and of wounded minds, even this way denied him. To escape the wiley snares of his enemies, the desert wilderness was to be traversed, the mountain heights afforded no obstruction; the foaming ocean that seemed to lash her shores with dreadful anger was no impediment, for what barrier could be invincible to determined freemen inspired by regenerate liberty. But still fickle fortune seemed to frown upon his efforts, still indefinable fate, seemed to impose a naught upon his hopes. But yet was he not forlorn, -for he held that within him, which set at defiance the augry frowns of fortune. There was that substance imbeded in his soul, that pealed a daring to the unravelled mystery of fate-It was the con viction of the justice of his cause; it was the knowl. edge of the possession of an upright soul, which grasped not at power or dominion; but which had taken liberty's star as his guide to lighten him on his way, that he might sever from the bands of freemen, the shackles of oppression which tyranny had imposed. 'Twas then that the Goddess of liberty. viewing the unsuccessful zeal of ber daring champion, felt the moistening transfuse of compassion plead within her heart, and she ascribed the antidote. For look to the Eastern Hemisphere. View the traveller of the ocean riding in triumph on its stormy billows, while the broad pendant of liberty streaming from her forecastle, and flapped by the hastening winds of heaven, proclaim to America, that Lafayette the hero comes-comes with the minister of aid in his hands, and the determination in his heart, to regenerate and save sinking America, and if fallen, to be buried in the soldier's grave, beneath the ruins of his obliterated country. As a volunteer he joins the memorable Washington, and they as proselytes to liberty, fought and established that declaration which was proclaimed to you on this day. Then can we ever forget it? Oh no. Let us but look at our situation; let us but take a view of the great extension of blessings that we enjoy. which arises as the proceeds of this day; let us bu think upon our staunch, and republican polity which admits not of encroachment, -but which en sures to us lasting liberty, and eternal fame. And could we ever forget it? No! The order of nature must be changed; the regularity of reason must be extinguished; the revolving faculties of the soul must cease to act in the sphere of wisdom and of thought, and be robbed of its title of immortality; the brain must be racked and washed with the waters of the Lethe, until not even the shadow of remembrance exists, e'er this day, or the deeds arising as the proceeds of this day, will cease to be dear to the hearts of American freemen, e'er it can ever cease to be the most prominent of their feeliars, the most delectable source of their delight.

Liberty, delightful sound to every American ear, could the subdued minds of those wretched objects, upon whom the lordly tyrant wreaks his oppression

LEXINGTON, (KY.) FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 4, 1826.

And fellow citizens, reason speaks that the peried is not far distant, when all those quibling movements, that characterizes sovereign power, will have to bow before the altar of enlightened truth— For what invisible object is that, which obtrudes itself upon the minds of subservient slavery,-that causes the ranting demagogue to cringe for shelter from the gnawings of his inward conscience—that makes the sovereign to cry for mercy-for his powthat pictured years wherein he might exercise his kingly prerogative, forever immolated—and all the stars, titles and dignity's of royality obliterated from the possession of hereditary right-that makes the royal sovereign, and his viceroy nobility to descend from their thrones of sublunary power to mingle with his subjects, in pointed equality. When all terms of hereditary distinction will vanish before the sight of this invisible and invincible object -for it has for its motto, "that all men are created equal—that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights—that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers only from the consent of those governed." America has acknowledged its generating influence; for there it received its life, its motive and its action—But it lingers not there. Its spirit will traverse the billowy deep, and other nations, and other climes will bow to its mild and gentle sceptre. Yes, the period must arrive, when all will imbibe the genius of American government-when all will acknowledge the exuberant power, the delightful influence of ENLIGHTENED LIBERTY.

Yes, other countries where nought but the wiley savage ranges with unruffled sway, who disclaims all feelings of reason, justice or of mercy, and who ac knowledges no superior but the idol image to which he bows with superstitious adoration. Yes, the fearless Arab that roams the sandy desert, who oppression has never received the check-the Irish-knows no impulse but sanguinary bloodshed, will man's wrongs, and Napoleon's sufferings, may yet yet feel its influence-Yes, even the indigent Hindoo, who bends his soul with such inhuman mockery, in ideal worship to his immaginary Godthe shrine of Juggernaut, -whose fiend-like deeds mercy to vanish in despair, and even nature to shudder, for the outrage committed on her laws-Even there too, will forget their ideal object, their temper and their God will wither at the approach of enlightened liberty. Superstition's core will be plucked from the heart of the willing prosolyte; the their idol Jugernaut has twined around their hearts of religious and enlightened liberty. The wiley savage within whose breast compassion is dead, mercy obliterated, and where every tender passion that can be harboured in the human heart, and Let us not, by pursuing a course of conduct derogawhich characterizes enlightened man, will shrink from his inward thoughts at the cheering reproach of religion, linked with an American example of enlightened liberty, will awaken within him other feelings and other hopes.

ample—she is the polar star that is to direct the hopes of as yet unregenerated mankind,—she is the landmark at which they gaze for liberal instruction arrive at the consummation of their hopes. 'Tis -she is the resplendant sun, around which the low- only not to swerve in our duty, but to trace that er grade of lights will revolve, to borrow their

light, their heat, and their motion. But it confines itself not alone to uncivilized man .- It has no bounds, it knows no restraint Where education has set its enlightened mark, where civilization has shed its bright lustre, and eclipsed the marked beams of ignorance; there will its orbit first be traced. Civilized man will be the first to be encircled by its power. Imagine not that I speak in vain; think not my sense of discernment is obliterated by ardent zeal .-- Picture not to your feelings, that it is but a foundless vision which the warmth of hope has sketched upon my immagination. Oh No. I judge from reason, from evident appearances, from convincing reality. - Proof can be adduced-, proof so indelible, that it laughs to scorn the labyriath of detraction. For look to en lightened Enrope; turn and gaze upon the spot, the home of the warlike Greek! See where the banner of liberty waves its burnished folds trium. phant over the lowered flag of Turkish oppression hear the peals of her cannon, again re-echo on the plains of Marathon-hear the lordly response of the brazen trumpet, that reverberates on the heights and passes of Themopylæ, that rings startling peal of shuddering fear in the hearts of the hordes, for it proclaims that though his soul has fled to eternity ages ago a martyr to liber ty, his spirit has not yet decayed, but has revived to show these followers of a second Xerxes, that his descendants, rather than endure slavery, choos death. Yes, the proud and haughty Turk, that yields not to sympathising passion, that treads upon the earth as if it was his own, will yet feel the stripe inflicted by the hands of victorious freemen, wh by the light which an American example has shed upon the world, now experience the blessings of

enlightened liberty. Even renowned England must be emerged from the gloomy darkness that enshrouds her. For, who when feeling the weight of oppression's direful hand, would not attempt to lighten the burden Who, when a tyrant would fix a boundary to man's boundless mind, that would fain enchain the heart suppress the feelings of nature, to exterminate the comfort of religion from the soul? Who that had a heart, even if it was as hard as the granite marble or adamantine rock, could always yield, and bow with submissive tameness to dictions such as these. None, Man must first forget the principles of nature, in stilled in his soul by the Creator, which declares, that all men are equal born. The fibres of his heart, in which those principles have taken root, must be plucked away, e'er the remembrance of those ights can cease to be cherished. Yet such is Eng land-such her course pursued towards Catholic Ireland. Yes, that Ireland which ever has nurtur ed, within its bosom, feeling hearts and libera minds, within the breasts of whose sons generosity liberality, and exquisite feeling, has ever been the characteristic trait-within whose doors the hungered traveller never yet was denied a welcome at his hospitable board; where the weary pilgrim or the wandering beggar ever found a shelter from he pityless storms of chilling adversity. Yes with unruffled sway, -could they but define the ex. | such as these are doomed to submit to the galling

quisite feelings of transport, that glows in the patriot's bosom; could their immagination, vivid as thought, but picture the blessings of liberty, your throbbing mind would beat with energy for the moment, when you might burst from the delusion in ment, when you might burst from the delusion in the ment, when you might burst from the delusion in the ment, when you might burst from the delusion in the ment, when you might burst from the delusion in the ment, when you might burst from the delusion in the ment, when you might burst from the delusion in the ment, when you might burst from the delusion in the ment, when you might burst from the delusion in the ment, when you might burst from the delusion in the ment, when you might burst from the delusion in the ment, when you might burst from the delusion in the ment, when you might burst from the delusion in the ment, when you might burst from the delusion in the ment, when you might burst from the delusion in the ment, when you might burst from the delusion in the ment of t upon the sight, and fail to rouse them to the remembrance of their natural rights? Could the dry, still you shall be free. 'Tis right: 'tis justguardian angel of liberty view them swallow as and to this declaration the ruler of all things has just, the bitter dictions of an usurper, and not fixed his irrevocable seal. Millions of freemen snatch the damning dose from their lips? Ono! The caught the heavenly echo as it fell, and planted it inoffensive lamb, when trampled under the feet of with transport in their bosoms. There it remains the devouring wolf, would struggle with despera- as yet; there may it remain forever. Untrammeltion for release. Yes, the plaintive songster of ed by oppression, may these sentiments ever shine the woods, when too closely pursued, would turn with renewed lustre. Unaided by the usurping the woods, when too closely pursued, would turn er abolished, his throne destroyed. His fairy dreams his beak upon the murdering hawk. So too with Ireland. When they are reduced to the most degrading degree of submission-when oppression's direful hand would pluck their all away, then will the couching victim make the struggle for his free-dom; then will the noble spirit of their freeborn forefathers rekindle the dying embers of liberty-then will the matchless courage of their former champions awake, and other Orrs and other Emmetts will strike a blow for their country's wrongs. The patriot souls of Ireland will drink in the semmonng appeal that proceeds from the mangled bodies of their murdered martyrs, which shrieks revenge for our country's wrongs--revenge! revenge!

Yes, monarcha! though sweet are home recollections; Though sweet are the tears which from tenderness

Though sweet are our friendships, our hopes and affec-Revenge on a tyrant is sweetest of all.

Erin, nations have fallen-but thou still art young, Thy sun is but rising, when others are set;
And though slavery's cloud o'er thy morning hath hung,
The full noon of freedom shall beam round thee yet.

Then onward the green banner rearing; Go flesh every sword to the hilt: On our side is justice and Erin; On theirs is England and guilt.

Yes-England though now your proud spirit eems to defy the world, and though your inhuman ring your death knell. Yes, the time may yet arrive, and Heaven speed it, when the chain which mockery, in ideal worship to his immaginary God—
whose horrid superstition makes them yield with a
willing hand, a human victim, to be slaughtered at an invincible barrier to oppression's sway will be of human sacrifice has made humanity to blush, reared in freedom's name; when all your dignity's of nobility will wither to nothingness, and be enshrouded in the same tomb where rests your most holy Alliance; when that great example of enlightened liberty which America has shed, will be a mirror for the world; when that declaration which was proclaimed to you upon this day, and which tenfold linked chains of ignorant adoration, which emancipated you from degrading slavery, will be a polar star to guide them in the path of equal privicease his inhuman plunder, the murderers sword will drop from his nerveless arm, at the approach of religious and enlightered liberty. that invincible object, religious and enlightened

Then let us not disgrace this brilleant example. tory to its brightness, blast the hopes of millions, that look at us as a compass to guide them in the port of safety and of fame. Rather let us act upon principles that will polish that great example which we have conned, and cause it to glitter with renew-'Tis America that has commenced the bright ex- ed lustre, that it may enlighten their views, and path of wisdom, that marks the way to glory, which was delineated to your conceptions, by the founders of our government. 'Tis only to study that brimful fountain of infinite wisdom that defines our polity, lays down the principles of action to be pursued, and which is the very temper of that vast ma chinery of United Government that characterizes these United States. "Tis but to make our constitution the mark of each man's study -- the promulgation of its liberal principles his incessant practice. If you do this the lustre of glory can never be eclipsed. The brilliancy of hope, which that glory has enkindled in the minds of other na tions, can never be obliterated. But are there no inducements but those of pub-

lic interest, to pursue this course? Are there no ties of reverence, of teeling gratitude, that should serve as a beacon, to guide us in our track of duty? Yes. Are the generous deeds of our noble ancestry, that gained for us the many blessings that we experience, arising from the enjoyments of civil liberty, to insure which to us, they shrunk not even from death, ever to be forgotten? Can the unparalleled deeds of a Washington, while one spark of liberal feeling exists within us, be cast into oblivion's gulf? Valiant LAFAYETTE! Can the relation of thy magnanimous risks of person, property, fame: nay thy all, which you subjected to save sinking America, ever fail to awaken the heightened spirit | sell twenty per cent less than imported skins. of enthusiasm in grateful hearts? Spirits of a Mont gomery, a Pike and a Green! Did your heat's blood flow in vain? Oh no. The remembrance of these circumstances will ever rekindle dying ardor in our souls. The remembrance of these will ever make us acknowledge the sacred ties of gratitude, and bind us to the maintainance of those rights which you have transmitted to us. And yet there is a something independent of these, which must ever inspire us with resistless energy-asomething which is inseparably interwoven with the most feeling faculties of our soul-a something which na ture's God has planted and nurtured within us .-Heaven start not when I repeat, 'tis woman's approbation; 'tis her inspiring smile. What must be the feelings of that man, when returning from fighting successfully the battles of his country, hearing the joyful acclamations of his grateful countrymen while the fair hand of woman, accompanied with her smile of welcome, twines the laurel wreath of victory around his deserving brow ? Who that has never realized, could define his triumphant feel Who would not strive to emulate the patri ot with such glorious meed in view? Who, when woman's approbation is to be the reward, would, y spurning the boon, barter his country's liberty and fame. There are none, I trust, within whom the feelings of all-powerful nature is so degraded, o extinct. Then while woman forms still our hap-by land, and holds within her possession the means inspiring emulation, we need never fear the instinction of our rights for lack of energy, while she acts in the sphere of wisdom and of virtue—for

Without our hopes, without our fears; Without the home which tender love endears; Without the smile from partial beauty won, Oh what were man, a world without a sun?

power of a despot, may we ever sail in that safe channel which our constitution has defined; where no quicksands are hidden to swallow the misguided ship; where no political weirlpool can draw us in its liberty-traducing fissure. And may this day, this glorious day, be ever remembered as the forerunner of all our blessings-the undoubted establishment of all our hopes; and may it be ever chershed, ever rooted, and twined around our heart's feelings in ligatures as strong and as binding as those chains of the heart, which links us in mont mental reverence to those venerable manes, that hallows Mount Vernon's tomb.

RAGS, RAGS.

WILL give two and a half cents per lh, for good clean linen and cotten rags delivered at my store corner of Cheapside Lexington. 18---tf. G. W. ANDERSON.

CASTINGS, FOUNDRY, AND



Store.

Joseph Bruen.

MAIN STREET, AS just received the following GOODS, viz SHOES FOR CHILDREN, pegged and not pegged;
From Philadelphia, a complete assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS,

-- ALSO,-GROCERIES. RICE,

MUSTARD, INDIGO, STARCH, PEPPER, COFFEE, SUGAR. ALSPICE. CHOCOLATE, HONEY, CHEESE, RAISINS, CINNAMON, SOAP. CANDLES, Spanish and Common CIGARS,

TOBACCO. Spermacetti OIL for LAMPS. London Madeira, in Bottles, Sherry Wine, Domestic Wine, Cherry Bounce, two kinds, French Brandy, RUM,

Old Peach Brandy, Old Whisky, Cordials, in bottles & by the gallon.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, LIQUID BLACKING, In boxes RAZOR PASTE. N. B. For the convenience of many, he keep

so, best Fepper and Spice, ready ground. He hopes that the Coffee thus burnt will prove excellent, and far superior to any other, by those who will try it. There will be a separate list of his Garden Seeds. JOSEPH BRUEN. Lexington, Nov. 28, 1825.—48-tf



COTTON. FEW Bales of Al-

LIQUORS

A abama Cotton of the first pick, for sale-also-fifth proof & Common

WHISKEY,

of first quality, from the Union Mills—on reasona JOHN BRAND. ble terms. Lex. Nov. 10 1825-45-tf.

Morocco Manufactory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above busines in Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experi ence in one of the principal cities in Europe, and the United States also; he flatters himself he wil produce articles in his line equal to any in the Union suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach Makers, Saddlers and Book Binders which he will

This he hopes will induce the consumers in the Western Country to give a preference to their own manufacture.

N. B. A constant supply of hatters WOOL or PATRICK GEOHEGAN. January 13th, 1825-2-tf



JOHN M. HEWETT.

TRUSS MAKER;

(SHORT ST. NEAR THE WASHINGTON HOTEL.) S now manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand TRUSSES for all kinds of ruptures, viz: The common Steel, with & without the racket wheel, The newly invented and much approved double

headed Steel,
The Morocco Nonelastic Band with spring pad, and Trusses for children of all ages. Gentlemens' best Morocco, Buckskin, Calfskin, and

Russia Drilling Riding Girdles, with and without springs, and with private pockets, Ladies', Gentlemens', and Misses Back Stays, to relieve pains in the breast, Double and single Morocco Suspenders with rollers

Female Bandages, &c. &c.

The Tailoring Business, In its various branches, continued as usual.

Lexington, May 5, 1825.-18-tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

March 6, 1826-10-tf.

FETHAT the time allowed for the redemption of Lands which have been sold for the non-payment of taxes ander the several acts of Congress passed the 2d day of August 1823, the 9th d y of January 1815, and the 5th day of March 1816, for laying and collecting a direct ax within the United States, so far as the same have been purchased for, or on behalf of the United States, has been extended to two years from the 22d day of Mas 1826, and that the redemption may be effected through me, as regards the property of residents of this collection district—and through the Clerk of the United States District Court, as regards the property of non

JOHN H. MORTON, Collector for the 2d Collection Dist of Kentucky an designated Collector for the State of Kentucky Collector's Office, Lexington, July 12th, 1826 -- 28-4t

J: WINN,

TAS just received by the Steam boats
WASHINGTON and GENERAL

GROCERIES;

Among which are the following viz. 30 Hogsheads and 40 barrels, superior brown sugar, 20 Barrels Molasses—Loaf and Lump Sugar, 40 Barrels No 2 and 3 Portsmouth Mackerel. 5000 lbs best green Havanna Coffee, Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas, Indigo, Coperas, Rosin, Almonds, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Nutmegs and Peper;

Best No 1 Chochotate, A few casks best Cogniac Brandy, Table salt and nails in kegs, Queensware by the crate,

All of which are offered at reduced prices whole sale or retail next door to the Post Office, Main street

May, 19, 1826-20-tf. A. W. COTTEN.

COMMISSION AGENT,

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS TERRITORY.

REFER TO
THOS SMITH & Co. New York.
RICHARD B. BARKER, Pittsburgh, Penn. ROB'T M. DAWSON, Wellsburgh, Va.
JOHN & THOMAS SIMPSON, Florence, Ala. ROBERT LAWRENCE & Co. Memphis, T.
BENJ F. WEST & G. H. MALONE, N. Orleans.
KIRKMAN & ERWIN, & H. ERWIN Nashville T.
M. ANDREWS, Steubenville, Ohio
D. MILIER & Co. Mouth of White River, A. T.
JOHN M'LAIN & JOS. HENDERSON, Little Rock

Ark. Ter. Little Rock, May 2, 1826-22-3m

RICHARD HENRY, AS commenced the above business in all its branches, opposite the upper end of the Upper Market, where he is ready to make all kinds of

LEXINGTON

HOPE FOUNDERY.

Brass & Iron Castings On the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable CASH will be given for OLD COPPER, BRASS,

Lexington, Oct. 14, 1825 .- 41-1y

CABINET WAREHOUSE. THE Schscribers having united in carrying on the Cabinet Business, under the firm of

WILSON & HENRY. Take this opportunity of informing the public, that they occupy the same stand for so many years in possession of Robert Wilson. His Shop has been rebuilt, and is well stocked with tools and workmen of the best kind. The firm has laid in an excel-lent stock of MAHOGANY, as well as every other material necessary for their business, and they can safely say, that they are prepared to execute with neatness and dispatch, any order in their line.

They will in a short time, have a large assortment of Sideboards, Bureaus, Bedsteads &c. finish-

amine for themselves MATTRESSES. Made at the shortest notice, and in superior style.

ed, and will be glad to see their friends call and ex-

ROBERT WILSON, JOHN HENRY. Lexington, Sept. 1st, 1825-35tf

MARNIX VIRDEN.



RESPECTFULLY informs his friends in Lexington, as well as visiting strangers, that he has provided himself with

A COMPLETE HACK.

And strong gentle horses, and is now ready to accommodate such as may please to favour him with their custom. He intends driving himself; and from more than four years experience in driving in Lexington, he feels confident that his character as a safe and careful driver has been so well established, as to insure him a full share of public patronage. His residence is on Mill street, near the Lexington Steam Mill, where those who wish his services will please apply.

Lexington, July 29th, 1895 -30-tf. LEXINGTON DYE-HOUSE.

THE subscriber has lately removed from his old stand on Main Street, to the large stone house formerly occupied by Mr. W. Tod, on Water St between the Lower and Upper market Houses; where SILKS, CRAPES, CLOTHS, &c, &c, will be dyed in various colours and finished equal to any in America or Europe, and warranted durable. All kinds of GARMENTS will be SCOURED AND DRESSED in the best manner and at the shortest notice. Having had long experience in this business, he doubts not, his efforts to please his customers, will prove satisfactory.
WILLIAM CAHILL.

Lexington April 6. 1826-14-tf. A CONTANT SUPPLY OF



JOHN BRYAN & SON'S SADDLER SHOP,

On Main-street, Lexington,

where saddlers may be supplied at all times.

JACOB BRONSTON.

Sketches of the public services of Thomas Jefferson. In your paper, which appears about the 4th o. July, I have generally read some reminiscences of the revolution, some ancient document or noble effusion of sentiment, which is calculated to revive in us the spirit and principles of our fathers. Can any thing be more salutary upon the public mind, or better calculated to perpetuate our liberties, than these occasional reviews of the works of the illustrious statesmen who have gone before us? such exercises are we not as profitably employed, at least, as we would be in reading scurrilous essays on the Presidential Election, or the still more scurrilous speeches which have lately disgraced the

halls of our national councils? "No free government, or the blessings of liberty can be preserved to any people but by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugulity, and virtue, and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles;" "and it is our mutual duty to practise towards each other christian forbearan ve and charity." These were the wise sentiments of one of the greatest and best men who has ever lived, and unanimously adopted by one of the wisest bodies of men that the world has ever seen among the first and most essential articles of their politicel creed. The same sentiments, expresse in a different form, were afterwards most solemnly recommended to the people of the United States by the father of his country, when he took his last farewell of power and authority, and retired to the scenes of private life. An adherence to justice,

and charity, and a frequent recurrence to fundamen tal principles are then essential to the durability of

moderation, temperance, christian forbearance, lov

this Republic in the opinion of those who laid its For your next paper, which will appear on the 4th of July, I have copied the preamble to our act of religious freedom. It is the work of Thomas Jefferson, the author also of that declaration which has made this memorable day one of national rejoicing. I have never noticed it in the columns of a newspaper, and probably out of the limits of Virginia it has been rarely seen. The truths it contains will ultimately free the world of religious bigorry and intolerance. Its adoption in this country constituted a great epoch in the annals of markind. It will be distinguished upon the page of history as the reformation in Germany, commencing with the Augustin Friar Martin Luther, has been in the story of Modern Europe. Future generations, in looking back upon the progress of man in society, will contemplate with wonder and admiration, the spectacles of this young and rising nation, centuries in advance of all the other nations of the earth in the rights of concience, in the enjoyment of religious freedom. Here we see every sect worshipping the author of nature, according to the dictates of conscience, no one daring to disturb another, and all uniting in society in social and harmonious friendship. What would be the emotions of a furious zealot of the 16th century, who had assisted in light-

who believed that he was propitiating his Maker by roasting his fellow being in the fire, because he differed with him in opinion in a matter of conscience, could be be permitted to visit this world again and witness the happy condition of the United States under her laws of universal toleration? To see on a Sabbath Day, in one of our large cities the numerous denominations of religious sects, repairing to their different places of public worship, and all unmolested pouring fourth their prayers to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe! and extend-

ing up Smithfield with the flames of persecution,

ing to each other afterwards the hand of brotherly friendship? Should be contrast this scene with those he had witnessed in his day, during the throes and convulsions of the ancient world, and the agouising spasm of infuriated man seeking, through blood and slaughter, his long lost liberty, in what withstand such temptation, yet neither are those language could he do justice to the author of these

think like a rational being?

I do not know any subject that is so curious and so interesting to the human mind as the history of man in different ages of the world, as connected with his religious opinions. In other words, the history of the christain religion from its birth to the present period. How strange and unaccountable, that a system of moral conduct which inculcates peace, charity, and good will to all mankind, whose author was an example of meekness, humil ty and benevolence, should have been made the pretext of the most horrible enormities that have ever been practised in the world. "There is no buman depravity which can equal revenge and cruelty when covered with the mantle of religion. Human nature appears, not on any occasion so de testable, and at the same time, so absurd, as in religious persecutions, which sink men below inferreal spirits, in wickedness and below the beasts in These are the sentiments of an elegant writer and a wise philosopher. What, for instance can strike the mind with more terror than the pic ture of Galileo's sufferings and torments for his sub lime discoveries in astronomy, in the brightest age of literature in modern Italy? This great and immortal philosopher by his improvement of the telescope, confirmed the system of Copernicus and unveiled to man the mysteries of the heavenly world He discovered mountains in the Moon, a planet at tendent upon the Earth-the sattellites of Jupiter -spots in the Sun-the phases of Venus and the rotation of the Sun upon its own axis. For these important discoveries which have given such delight to all the friends of science; for thus "holding up the lamp of knowledge to a benighted world, he was summoned before the inquisition commanded to renounce his horrible heresies, and thrown in to prison, where he suffered a long and loathsome confinement: And in relation to him, the following decree was promulgated to the disgrace of the age in which he lived "To say that the Sun is in the centre, and without local motion, is a proposition absurd and false in sound philosophy, and even heritical being expressly contrary to the holy scripture; and to say that the earth is not placed in the centre of the Universe nor immovable, but that it has so much as diurnal motion, is also a proposition false and absurd in sound philosophy, as well as erroneous in the faith." The absurdity, the folly and stupidity of superstition and fanaticism, is no where more illustrated than in this single fact. Had I the genius of Raphael, I would select this ineident in history for the employment of my pencil. I would paint Galileo in prison suffering the torments of the inquisition for his sublime discoveries in astronomy, and Jefferson should appear upon the canvass holding before the world his redeeming act of religious freedom. It would be more affecting to my mind than the picture of the exiled Marius seated upon the ruins of Carthage, associating his own adverse fortune with the decay of that celebrated city, and ruminating on the downfall of empires and the fleeting glory of man. In the history of the aged warrior, we admire the spirit as well as genins which dictated his celebrated reply to the of ficer who asked him what he should say to the Gov ernor who had directed him in his forlorn condi-tion to leave the Coast of Africa. "Go tell him you have seen the exiled Marius sitting upon the rnins of Carthage," thus reminding him by this happy association of the uncertainty of his own power But what sympathies can we feel for a ruthless to rant who had deluged his country in blood! A though he had fallen from the height of power, and was a wretched wanderer in a foreign land, we can feel nothing like compassion for him, however muc we may admire the genius of the painter in th picture he has drawn of him. But in reflecting up on the fate of Galileo, all the finest feelings of t

human heart are excited, and all our indignation

roused against the superstitions, ignorance and ty-

anny by which he was pe When we see the spirit of religious intolerand roducing such inquiries, how grateful we shoul eel to the liberal and enlightened men of America. who have freed us from its influence?

Luther, Calvin, Cranmer, and Knox, the grea protestant reformers in their respective countries were themselves persecutors when they had powe

in their hands.

Luther's reformation freed the world from the abominations of the Romish Church, and overturned Papal Supremacy, which had kept the world in darkness during so many ages. 'But still the righ to extirpate error by force was universally allowed as the privilege of those who possessed the knowledge of truth." This borrible and preposterous ab surdity of the human mind was abandoned about the close of the 17th century, when the light of philos ophy had dispelled, in some degree, the mists of rejudice, and toleration was admitted in its present form first in the United Provinces and after wards in England. But still the union of church and state existed, and the belief in the necessity an established religion, by which every man in the Community is compelled to confribute to the sup port of a dominant sect, no matter how widely h may differ from it in the tenets of his religious faith Such is the absurd condition of human society in every part of civilized Europe at this time, and such was its condition in this country, until the religious bigotry and intolerance which produced it were torn up by the roots by the enlightened states men of America, at the head of whom was Thomas

The arguments contained in the following paper were the weapons which he used in producing this great change in our political condition. Preamble to the act establishing Religious Freedom.

[PASSED DEC. 16, 1785.] "WHEREAS Almighty God hath created the mind free; that all attempts to influence it by temporal punishments or burthens, or by civil incapacitations, ness, and are a departure from the plan of the Ho ly author of our religion, who being Lord both of body and mind, yet chose not to propagate it by coercions on either, as was in his Almighty power to do; that the impieus presumption of Legislatures and Rulers, civil as well as ecclesiastical, who be ing themselves but fallible and uninspired men. have assumed dominion over the faith of others, setting up their own opinions and modes of thinking as the only true and infallible, and as such endeavoring to impose them on others, hath established and maintained false religions over the greatest part of the world, and through all time; that to compel a man to furnish a contribution of money for the propagation of opinions which he disbelieves, is sinful and tyrannical; that even the forcing him to support this or that teacher of his own religiou persuasion, is depriving him of the comfortable liberty of giving his contributions to the particular pastor, whose morals he would make his pattern, and whose powers he feels most persuasive to righteousness, and is withdrawing from the ministry those temporary rewards, which proceeding from an approbation of their personal conduct, are an additional incitement to earnest and unremitting labors for the instruction of mankind; that our c vil rights have no dependence on our religious opinions, any more than our opinions in physics or geometry; that therefore the proscribing any citizen as unworthy the public confidence, by laying upor him an incapacity of being called to offices of trus and emolument, unless he profess, or renounce this or that religious opinion, is depriving him injurious ly, of those privileges and advantages, to which, in common with his fellow citizens, he has a natura right; that it tends only to corrupt the principles o that religion it is meant to encourage, by bribing with a monopoly of wordly honors and emoluments, those who will externally profess and conform to it innocent who lay the bait in their way; that to suf blessings we enjoy, were he permitted to feel and fer the civil Magistrate to intrude his powers into the field of opinion, and to restrain the profession or propogation of principles on supposition of their ill tendency, is a dangerous falacy, which at once destroys all religious liberty, because he, being of course indge of that tendency, will make his opinions the rule of judgment, and approve or condemn the sentiments of others only as they shall square with or differ from his own; that it is time enough for the rightful purposes of civil government, for its officers to interfere when principles break out nto overt acts against peace and good order; and herself: that she is the proper and sufficient antagonist to error, and has nothing to fear from the conflict, unless by human interposition disarmed of her natural weapons, free argument and debate, errors ceasing to be dangerous when it is permitted freely

to contradict them.' FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER. Collection of Coincidences .- There are many sur prising coincidences in regard to the lives and deaths of Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson. They commenced their political lives together-both rose gradually-both became foreign ministers o the highest grade, and both were subsequently elec ted to the highest station in the nation They were the only two who signed the Declaration of Independence on the Fourth of July, 1776, who were alive on the same day in 1826. Both were on the committee who drafted that document. One of them was the writer, and the other the seconder of the motion for adoping it. Political events subsequently made them rivals, and bitter enemies of each other. Both were the leadess of opposite & pow erful parties. Both were the most prominent objecst of the bitterest invective of their foes, and the most boisterous praise of their friends. Both, after retiring from the high stations the contention for which had estranged them, found themselves in the same political ranks-became friends-and both died on the same day, on the fiftieth anniversary of the important event in which they were engaged together. Mr. Jefferson died the same hour in the lin the direction they pursued. Hope says that ay during which the Declaration was adopted, and Mr. Adams on the same hour in which it was promulgated to the people. And both were natives of the only States which have ever furnished the Union with a President. A further remarkable coincidence is the fact, that of our ex-Presidents John Adams was eight years older than Thomas efferson; Thomas Jefferson eight years older than a most dreadful shriek, which he should recol-James Madison; James Madison eight years older than James Monroe; and James Monroe eight years older than John Quincy Adams Mr. Adams was the only President who has been succeeded in the highest office by his son, and he was the only President who had a son to succeed him. And the son has been elected to the high trust by the same party which elected the father. This is the most wonderful chapter of coincidence that we ever saw.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

The apparent contradictions in the different papers with respect to the hour at which the Declar ation of Independence was adopted, and at which it was promulgated, can be easily reconciled. was adopted by Congress between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, in independence hall; it was first publicly read to the people about 5 o'clock in the afternoon in the State House yard.

Its author lived fifty years after its adoption; its ocate lived fifty years after its promulgation.

APPRENTICES WANTED. will take two or three Apprent ces that can com well recommended to the Hatting Business Appl t my Sale Shop on Main street Lexington or at my fa JOHN STEELE. EXECUTION OF WM. F. HOOE.

On the 30th inst. agreeably to sentence, Wm Hooe, a young man of about 23 years, suffer ed the punishment of death, near the court house of Fairfax county, Va. for the murder of William Simpson, in that county, on the night of the 4th of March, 1825. The spectators at the execution did not amount to more than between one thousand and fifteen hund; ed.

It had been proposed to the criminal early in the morning that he should come into the court- can be productive of no good to society. house to hear a public sermon; but he declined it The sermon was accordingly preached by Mr. Burch, of the Methodist persuasion, at a quarter after 11 o'clolock before the window of the room in which he was confined. At the conclusion of the sermon, the prisoner was brought from the loose cap which extended down to his bosom; he was dressed in a very white shroud; wore white gloves, and had on a half worn black fur hat, under which was his cap. His arms were pin oned at the elbow; the noose of the rope was already round his neck, and the balance of the has written in regard to the murder. rope was wrapped around his body until he arrived under the gallows. He moved with a slow and cautious, but firm and apparently unconcern ed step to the cart, up into which he was conducted with the assistance of a chair, by the clergyman. He continued to the head of the coffin, and deliberately seated himself in the chair .-This scene was one that none seemed prepared His apparent resignation to his fate, and the willingness with which he advanced to and took his seat, were unexpected, and extorted involuntary and simultaneous expressions of "poor tend only to beget habits of hypocrisy and mean-fellow," &c. from every quarter. Upon his arrival at the gallows, after the usual preparations he cart drove slowly from under the criminale necessarily leant forward as he was dragged orward from it-and in an instant was launched into eternity without a struggle. Thus was the rashly. Bolivar cannot be here for a long vengeance of the laws of God and of man, justly respectable connexions in the state of Virgin-

and a history of his life for sometime past. CONFESSION OF HOOE.

Wm F Hooe, whose execution we record to day, wrote during his confinement, a history of his life for the last five years, in which he makes a full confession of the murder of Simpson-and

that he perpetrated it alone He states that he was instigated to the deed from the want of money to adjust a gambling transaction in Leesburg. In the society which he was admitted there, he states, it is common for gambling parties to pass their notes for whatever they may lose at cards; but that it is considered a violation of honor in the holder of such notes to transfer them to a second person. He had sold back and demanded of him by the drawer. He evaded the demand, by stating that the note was not about him, but in his trunk, and that he would get it and return. He called upon the person to it might not be presented for payment for a few days as he was going to Prince William county for money, which would enable him to redeem it on his return. It appears that he really did beheve that money was due him from his uncle, John Hooe, living in that county. But, he says,

Having falsely told Simpson that his Uncle Dade Hooe had a family of negroes for sale, he proffered his services to conduct him to his unfinally, that truth is great and will prevail if left to chase the family. Simpson dismounted from his horse, and seated himself upon a log at the side of the road; took out his pocket book and counted its contents in his presence, and said he had nine Simpson, but that the checkings of his conscience whenever he touched the pistol for that purpose were so powerful as to overcome him. At the third attempt, he says, he was determined to desergy again completely forsook him. The danger in crossing the run, which had risen above its usual level, was urged as a reason for not crossing it, though Simpson was willing to make the attempt. They returned thence to the tavern at Centreville

When about leaving the tavern at Centreville on the night of the murder, Hooe says he advised Simpson that he had better leave his money behind, as they were going to a house of ill fame, where it might be lost. Simpson accordingly took out his pocket book with his money, which was put into Hooe's valice, (they then sleeping in the same room.) They next departed for a house of the kind referred to, and which Hooe told Simpson he knew of-though none such was when he arrived at the spot where the murder was committed, he asked Simpson if he would go before, as his eyes were very weak, and could not see his way clearly Simpson accordingly complied-and Hooe took out his pistol and shot him in the back. Hooe says that Simpson gave to the distance of about four yards (we think) him by his name-but he made no answer-he was dead. He says he heard the blood gurgling inside of Simpson's body, from the perforation of the tavern.

He did not visit the body again as has been frequently stated. He returned to Leesburg the next morning.

The circumstance that but part of Simpson's money was found with Hooe was supposed to be an evidence that there must have been an accomplice in the murder. Hooe, however, say that the other part of the money had been left y Simpson in the hands of a person in Centreille for some purpose, and whose receipt for the same was in the pocket book. He says he burnt the pocket book and receipt upon his arrival at

Leesburg. (The supposition in regard to the sidence of this fact is, that the person holding this ACCOUNT OF THE DISCOVERY OF AN IN. money would have been also arrested for trial!

Filerca

upon its identification.

The confession was written and sealed up by Hooe, and put into the hands of the jailor, directed to an intelligent gentleman of his relation. It. contains some particular allusions to matter and individuals which it has been feared would be promulged. But we know that the upright individual into whose hands it is to come before pu lication, will expunge all names and things that

Hope denies the testimony given by two cer-

ain witnesses.

Mr. Burch in his sermon, related that the crim inal brought himself to his untimely end by cards. That, in 1823, when he left Centreville, where he was living, he knew but little of cards. That ail. His face was entirely concealed by a long he began his career by merely playing for nuts and cakes, and soon for money, continuing thus by degrees, until he got into a regular practice, which had led to his present situation.

What we here state (with full permission) is in ubstance, precisely what the unfortunate man

Winchester V. Gaz.

LATEST FROM COLOMBIA.

By the Colombian national orig Cazador, fifteen days from Laguira, the Baltimore Gazette has received files of Caraccas papers to the first f July, and private advices from Laguira, to the

"LA GUAYRA, 2d July, 1826 .- "PAEZ is a well tried patriot; VENEZUELA has suffered much from the intrigues of Bogota; this has been seen and felt by all who have resided here for the las four years. Paez has taken the sense of the people; they will stand by him, and I have no doubt that all will end well; there will be no bloodshed, unless the great men at Bogota act time; he is the bosom friend of Paez; to him officted upon the misguided and unfortunate Wm Paez has appealed as his commander and medi-Hooe; a youth of the most numerous and high- ator. The country is perfectly quiet, the people don't wish for war, especially a civil war Confidence is fast restoring. I apprehend The criminal wrote a confession of his crime, nothing serious; a reform, however, is actually necessary, and Paez will not scabbard his sword until that reform is made.

"The congress at Valencia has not yet broken up; no result can be known. A Manifesto, it is generally conjectured, will be made, calling on the people of Colombia to assemble in general convention, to redress their wrongs."

Extract of a letter, dated Porto Cabello, June 21. General Burmudez- has declared himself and department in favor of the General Government as well as General Urdeneta at Maracaybo, and General Guerrera at Barinas; no hostile move ment has been made, but General Paez has promoted a great number of officers, and great preone of these notes, which was afterwards won parations are making to enlist men. Dr. Pena, will be highly gratified at what he has been enabled to do with Paez, but I apprehend they feel themselves in a very delicate situation

President Bolivar was to have been in the rewhom he had sold the note, and requested that public of Bolivar on the 25th last month, to install the congress of that state, and consequently we cannot expect to see him for three months to come .- Baltimore Patriot.

19th ultimo, received in New York.

getting about 3000 men to make their appear- ed to tear the oars from the boat's crew ance. On the British consul remonstrating against any molestation of this sort to British able appearance, carrying a green bough in his

BRAZIL-Captain Griffith at Baltimore, in 21 ays from Maranham, reports that the north coast consequently very dull.

VERA CRUZ.-By the schooper Yellot, Capain Gold, arrived at Baltimore in 17 days from Vera Cruz, we have the intelligence that Commodore Porter has accepted the offer of the Mexican government, and has been appointed commander-1-chief of the Mexican navy. Vera Cruz contin ued very sickly-markets were dull for every kind of produce and manufacturer, and money scarce. RUSSIA

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter, dated St. Petersburg, May 21, which makes no mention of the death of the Empress Elizabeth. The following is an extract from the above mentioned

"The coronation of the present Emperor is to take place at Moscow next month. The serious aflect were he to live a thousand years - and ran fair of the 22d Dec. has caused very many of the officers of the army (of the first families in the Emand fell. Hooe walked up to him and called to pire) to be arrested, and it is said more than thou sands are now confined in the castle of this city their fate is very uncertain. The first battalion the regiment of guards, amounting to more than 20,000, and commanded by a Colonel, set off a few the shot, as distinctly as from a bottle. With a days since for Moscow. After a forched march of the of desperation which came over him, for which he cannot account, he then inflicted the wounds | drilled, which they refused. He then attempted t upon the body with every possible expedition, force them, upon which they shot him dead upon th and immediately ran with all his might back to spot, and afterwards cut him to pieces with their swords. Affairs at present are in a very unsettled state, and well informed men predict something se rious before agreat while."- Salem Gaz.

> DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. firm of Foster & Varnum is this day dissolved by utual consent. All persons indebted to the firm ar quested t make immediate payment to H. Foste who is authorized to settle the same. All persons having claims will present them for settlement.

Lexington, May 1, 1825-18-tf JOHN VARNUM

HUGH FOSTER continues business as usual in his had a and and has on hand for sale some of Austin's best CLUI HS and CASSIMERES low for cash.

HABITED ISLAND IN THE PACIFIC.

By Captain Eeg, of the Pollux sloop of war in the service of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands: in a letter to Dr. Brewster, from G. Moll, Professor of Natural Philosophy, in the University of Utrecht.

Me dear Sir: Two vessels in the service of is Majesty the king of the Netherlands have lately crossed the Pacific. After leaving Washington's Island, it was deemed expedient to keep in the seventh parallel of south latitude, sailing to the westward, being the track in which Capt Eeg, commanding the Pollux sloop of war, the't some islands might probably be discovered. The coral islands in those seas being generally small and low, it was reckoned prudent to proceed at night under easy sail, and thus to leave De Peyster's and Sherson's islands one degree to the north and south. On the 14th of July, 1825, at five o'clock A. M. after a very bazy and rainy night, it was presumed that land was to be seen ahead, but very indistinctly; and shortly after the breakers were distinctly heard. The vessel was brought to, and the signal made for the Maria Reygersberch to do the same. After sunrise they discovered a very low island, bearing west by south, two miles distant, (miles of 60 to a degree.) The land appeared well stocked with cocoa and other trees. About noon they had the north point of the island S. 60 deg. E.

The longitude of this island and its latitude beng ascertained with as much accuracy as circumstances would allow, and no other island being found in the same position in any of the charts on board, this was deemed a new discovery. The nearest land was De Peyster's group, but it was 50 minutes different in lat tude. Though the sky was very clear, no other islands were seen at same time. The name of Nederlandich island was given to this new land. Its north point is in atitude 7 deg. 10 m, S. and the centre of it in ongitude 177 deg. 33 m. 6 sec. E. from Greenwich; the variation of the magnetic needle being even deg. to the east. The longitude was deermined by three chronometers: one of these, nade by Thomson, was reckoned the most accurate; its rate had been ascertained seventeen days before, at Nukahiwa, and its differences from the other two were very regular. A few days before coming in sight with the island, the ongitude was ascertained by lunar observations, agreeing remarkably well with the chronometers. This island has a form resembling a horse shoe: its extent is about eight miles: in the west an indentation, closed by low reefs, and terminaing in a lagoon.

The natives, some of whom were armed with ong sticks, were very numerous, sitting or running along the shore, as the vessel sailed along, An armed boat was despatched towards the shore. -The island appeared iron-bound; for, at a boat's length from the shore the depth was six fathoms, and rough coral ground: a ship's length from shore there were fifteen fathoms depth.

At the N. W. point they found a coral reef proecting far in the sea, and on which there was a heavy surf. It was supposed that these were the breakers heard previous to the discovery of the island. The land had a pleasing aspect, and appeared fertile. The number of natives assembled on shore was estimated at about 290. They were of a dark copper bue, tall and well made, Extract of letters from Porto Cabello, aated 18th and Few were less than six feet, Rhivland measure, or 6,166 English. The women were also very "The state of this country is as yet uncertain. stout. Some of the people were tatooed, but not he felt his honor at stake, in having sold the note, General PAEZ, anxious to ascertain the extent of so much as at Nukahiwa. They were naked exand was therefore determined to have money for his forces at Valentia, summoned the inhabitants cept some covering made of leaves. A few othto a kind of muster, at which but 800 men attend- ers had some cloth made of cocoa back wrapped ed. This alarmed him to such a degree that he round the waist. The heads of some were adornagain renewed his orders, protesting that he ed with feathers. Their conduct appeared very would use harsh measures against those who fierce and wild, and they contrived to steal what cle's plantation; and says that while on their way should not appear after the third gun-shot to be ever they thought within their reach. The boatthither he asked Simpson how much money he fired on the occasion. He then succeeded in hooks soon disappeared, and they even attempt

subjects, he answered in writing, that so far from hands, was at their head. He continually kept offering any injury to them, he intended to pro singing some motonous song in a melancholy tune. hundred dollars. After renewing their journey, tect them in their persons and properties. It is They bartered some cocoa nuts and some of their said, that an ayuntamiento is to take place in Va- tools, against some old handkerchiefs and emply lencia, of members from all the provinces of Ven- hottles; and it appeared that their language had ezuela, and that Vicenta Michelona is already some resemblance to that spoken at Nukahiwa. appointed by the people of Caraccas to repre- When the boat again put to sea, they tried the sent them there, in the formation of the new effect of firing a few musket shots in the air, but patch his victim, and had drawn his pistol as state and constitution—General PAEZ called all the natives did not show symptoms of fear, and the military, who were retired, into active ser- thus appeared unconscious of the effects of Eurovice again, with the object of raising new bat- pean arms. No canoes were seen in the possestalions. His birth-day, the 13th instant was celebrated here by salutes from the eastle and the proach the ship, although the weather was excellent, and the sea very calm. The commanders of the two vessels regretted very much that their large compliment, and the small quantity Brazil is in a very disturbed state, and business of water, obliged them to make every possible despatch. They accordingly pursued their journey to Sourabaya in Java, where they found other work at hand than the discovery of new countries .- I am, dear sir, with very great esteem, your humble servant. G. MOLL. STANDARD INCIDENTIAL

TO HATTERS. HE subscriber has for sale, a quantity of BEAVER, MUSKRAT, and RACCOON FURS, at his flat Manufretory on Main and Main Cross streets. P. BAIN. Lexington, July 1826-30tf

NEW GOODS. PRITCHARTT & ROBINSON, HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR SPRING GOODS, Consisting of a very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE. THEY invite their friends to give them a call, and pledge themselves to sell on as good terms as any May 2d, 1826—18tf

The Fountain of Health. JUST received and will constantly keep a supply of BLUE LICK WATER by the barrel, keep or galon. The fountain will be kept cool for the accommo lation of ladies and gentlemen who will visitable shop,

dation of ladies and general Ky.

Cheapside No. 3, Lexington Ky.

JAMES GRAVES. Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to:



Lancasterian Seminary. MHE next Session will commence on Monday 10th inst. those branches usually taught in English A-cademies will be taught in this insti-

WILLIAM DICKINSON Prin'l.

July 3d. 826-27 tf BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, Executed at the Gazette office with despatch.

BEXINGTON.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 4, 1826.

We vesterday received an extract of the decission of the supreme court of Ohio, (McCormick vs Alexander,) in which the Judges were unanimous and clearly and unequivocally decided, that remedial laws existing at the time a contract is made, forms no part of that contract. We received the extract too late for this day's paper, but will give it hereafter.

In this decision the court says. "There may be and there undoubtedly are cases, where it is proper; nay, where it is the duty of a court, to refuse to enforce a statute on the ground that it is inconsis tent with the supreme law of the land. Yet this ought not to be done, unless the statute in question is a plain and palpable violation of the constitution. It should be both against the letter and spirit of that instrument. So long as there is a doubt, the decision of the court should be in favour of the statute. Whenever courts in doubtful cases, undertake to declare laws unconstitutional, they may, with propriety be accused of usurpation."-The judges of Ohio appear to be influenced by common sense alone; no motive of interested ambition, rehef measures, orjudge breaking, could have opera-

down Poplar Row, down Snort siece

where they will be dismissed.

rections.

cises at the Church.

Cross-street, and up Main-street to the Public Square, under the command of the chief Marshal,

All those disposed to join in the procession, are

requested to assemble at the Grand Masonic Hall,

on the morning of the 15th, at half past 10 o'clock,

and the Marshals will endcayour to have the pro

cession so protected that none will join it after

has been formed, unless under their particular di-

Murphy, are requested to aid the sexton to preserve

order and regularity prior to and during the exer

The wall pews of the Church nearest the pulpit

The Marshals respectfully recommend, that mer-

chants and others engaged in business, should be

attentive to the request of the board of trustees, in

having their houses of business closed from 11 A. M.

until 2 P.M. They also solicit the co-operation of

all their fellow citizens on this occasion, to carry

THOS. BODLEY,

JOHN M. M'CALLA.

From the Argus

LESLIE COMBS.

JOSEPH ROBB,

C. W. CLOUD,

J. M. PIKE,

Marshals of the day appointed by the Committee.

WHERE WILL IT END?

other new principles which have, within a few

years been introduced by perverse judges. We

have not sufficient knowledge of the subject to

give a full detail of all its bearings; but we under-

The people will recollect, that their repre-

the land titles of Kentucky.

At the late term of the U.S. Circuit Court in

will be particularly reserved for the Ladies, who

will be admitted after 10 o'clock, A. M.

the above arrangements into full effect.

Messrs. Norwood, Wirt, Shields, Garrett, and

that it was repugnant to the compact between | any &cclaration, however notified, affect the legal wenty years' limitation of Virginia, was made the term of limitation in Kentucky in relation to all lands, the title to which were derived from Virginia. The occupants of the soil still considered themselves safe after twenty years' posses sion, and land litigation was supposed to be neary at end in many of the oldest and most popu lous counties in Kentucky.

This late decision again opens the floodgates. and there is scarcely a man, even in the counties of Mercer, Lincoln, Madison, Clarke, Favette, essamine, Woodford or Jefferson, who can con sider himself secure in his possessions. The construction of Judge Trimble is, that all the legis- be recollected, that by this new arrangement there lation of Kentucky in relation to the limitation of actions for lands, the titles to which were derived from Virginia, is void; that the courts must

be guided by the limitation acts of Virginia then in force; that those acts do not run against pering great abundance, making in the aggregate more sons out of the state when their title accrues, un- than til they come into the state; and that if they never come into the state at all, they have during life and their heirs ten years after their

death to bring their actions in. The consequence is, that few landholders in \$30,000, if immediate application is made.

Kentucky are safe. Although they may have been in possession forty years, there may be me old Englishman, Irishman, Pennsylvanian or Virginian yet alive, who holds an elder title which may now rise from the grave, to drive, im out of his long cherished possessions, in old

The defendants in the case decided we under and, live in Nicholas county, and many of them ve been in possession near thirty years. There in that quarter, as well as in many others, mense tracts of country in precisely the same sation. Scarcely a landholder in Franklin, or of the middle counties, is safe. Although may have rested securely for years, under protection of the established and known s of the country, here comes the judge whose iness it is to settle every thing, and gives a ision which unsettles every thing. Tho nger with his claim half a century old, comes ig and bids him abandon the possessions on he has purchased, defended, cultivated improved, and the old and faithful Kentuckreduced to penury, is obliged to seek a place y his bones in the distant Missouri.

ut a large portion of the farmers of the counhave given themselves up so completely to direction and management of the lawyers, it is to be feared they will not see, even now end at which judicial usurpation is driving--Lawyers will pursuade them it is right, or tell them that what is said about it is false, they will not be roused and awakened from delusions cast around them, until, not only liberties are curtailed, but they are driven he agents of oppression, from the graves of families.

her occupant laws are destroyed; their powfalleviating public calamities; is desdroyed; r power of limiting actions according to the rest of the community, is denied; judges ase the power to legislate over them, prebe what of their property shall be sold, and I them to jail. One encroachment follows

Covington, July 31st, 1826. he beating mill at the powder mills, mouth of creek, Cincinnati, blew up this morning at ahalf after five o'clock. Grimes the miller and ton assistant miller were both killed instantanly The accident happened while the workwere taking out of the mortars the powder had been beat on Saturday. The injury to the was about \$200.

HORRID TRANSACTION.

etween the hours of two and three o'clock, to-Mr. JOHN BLAKE, of Ohio, was shot, within aseven miles of this place, on the road leading to ington. From the testimony given before the t of inquiry, which was called immediately, in place, it appeared, that the ball penetrated the breast, and passed across without entering the for of the chest. We have since learned, that all was taken out on the opposite side. The d was at first, thought to be highly dangerous urther discoveries induce a belief, that it will ove mortal. A brief outline of the circumwhich led to, and attended the perpetration deed, are as follows: On Sunday night, the of last month, Mr. Blake lodged at the house a Mr. Reuben Rankin, between this place and exington, where he declared he was robbed of \$1175, in United States' paper. Blake commenced prosecution against Rankin, in which Rankin been committed for trial before the circuit ourt; but, giving bail for his appearance, he was et at liberty. On this day, Rankin and Blake had n interview, in which, Rankin had proposed terms f compromise, to which, however, Blake would not They separated: Rankin took a rifle, plaed himself in the corner of a corn field, by the side of the road, and as Blake was passing, Rankin shot Blake returned to the house where the had im. stopped, exclaiming, he was killed. Mr. Hallack, it whose house they had dined, ran out, on hearing he report of the gun, and the exclamations of the wounded man, and perceived Rankin returning, cursing and swearing he had killed him, and that e had come for that express purpose-declaring, lake had murdered the character of the Rankin amily, and that he would rather die than endure it. He immediately surrendered, was taken before a court of inquiry, and committed for further trial.

West. Observer. Important Decision-The additional security aforded in remitting Bank notes through the Post Office, by cutting them in two, and sending each by a different mail, had been rendered dontful for ome time by a notice issued from the bank of the United States, that no payment would be made of any note of that bank voluntarily cut in two or more pieces, unless all parts of it should be produced I'he doubt is now removed by a decision which gives that certainty to the security contemplated

y those who used that mode of remittance. The Democratic Press, contains the opinion of At the late term of the U.S. Circuit Court in The Democratic Press, contains the opinion of will be closed. During the week of the session of the this place, the new made Supreme Judge, Rob-Judge Washington, in the case of Martin vs. the Grand Lodge they will be again opened and the Lotte-Bank U. S. argued at the last October session of ert Trimble, gave a decision, which, if we corthe Circuit Court of the United States, in Philarectly understand it, is more fatal to the interest delphia, upon a statement of facts which set forth "that the Plaintiff was the owner of a number of and repose of the people of Kentucky than the destruction of the occupant laws and all the notes of the Bank of U.S. amounting in the whole \$500, which his agent, after the publication of a notice by the Directors, that the Bank would not pay cut notes unless all the parts were produced, divided into halves at Cincinnati, (Ohio,) and for warded in two parcels by different mails for Philastand fully the effect which it must have upon delphia, one of which parcels never arrived. The demand of the Plaintiff was for the full amount of sentatives, a few years ago, passed an act, call- the notes. - The judge, in his decision, treated the question as if the notice was brought home to the Plaintiff. & decided that, the holder of a Bank note an action of ejectment against the occupant after a peaceable possession of seven years. This act, the federal court declared void on the ground that the federal court declared void on the ground the ground that the ground that the ground that the ground the gr ed the seven years limitation law, which barred the federal court declared void, on the ground and that the Bank which is the debtor, sannot by

Virginia and Kentucky, according to which, the rights of its creditor who has not assented to the conditions of that declaration. Judge Peters concurred in the opinion, and judgment was rendered against the Bank for the full amount of the potes."

> DIND-At Cincinnati July 30, Samuel Drake jr late Comedian, aged 32 years.

ROAD TO WEALTH!! But you must secure your passage forthwith, for ON TO-MORROW,

The TENTH DAY'S Drawing of 10th Class. GRAND MASONIC HALL LOTTERY, WILL POSITIVELY COMMENCE, Egreeably to advertisement of last week. It will

13 prizes of \$1000 each, affoat!

30,000 DOLLS.

TICKETS TEN DOLLARS ONLY. PIKE'S OFFICE, Is the place to secure chances for a Share of this August 4, 1826.

ATTENTION!!! Lexington Light Infantry Company YOU are hereby ordered to parade at the usual place on TUESDAY the 15th inst. at half past 9 o'clock A. M. precisely, in uniform complete, for the purpose of joining the procession in honor of the venerated patriots JEFFERSON, ADAMS and SHELBY This occasion it is hoped, will insure

prompt attendance.

By order of FRANCIS G. WEST, Capt. NATHL SHAW, Ord. Serg't.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY, MIDICAL DEPARTMENT

THE LECTURES will commence as usual on the 1st Monday of NOVEMBER, and terminate in the first week of the ensuing March.

By DR. DUDLEY.
Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Prartice, By DR. CALDWELL. Theory and Practice of Medicine, By DR. DRAKE. Obstetricks and Diseases of Women and Children, By DR. RICHARDSON. Materia Medica and Medical Botany, By DR. SHORT.

By DR. BRYTHE. The paper of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, heretofore received at par by the Professors, having nearly gone out of circulation, SPECIE or its equivalent will be expected. The price of each Ticket will be FIFTEEN DOLLARS, with the exception of that to the course of Anatomy and Surgery, which is fixed at TWENTY. Matriculation, with admission to the Library and Reading Room, which are kept open every day, will be FIVE DOLLARS, making the aggregate fees for instruction ONE HUNDRED DOL LARS. The Library containing about 3000 volumes is constantly augmenting by the importation of new standard and periodical works, from Great Britain and

the continent of Europe

The difficulties experienced by the two last classes from the disproportionate size of the Anatomical Hall have been obviated by the erection of a new one of enher in rapid succession, and, WHERE WILL larged dimensions, and with conveniences and appurtenances not surpassed by any other in the United States. By order of the facult DANIEL DRAKE, M. D.

Dean of the Medical Faculty

Transylvania University, July 15.—31-6t

LAW LECTURES. HE undersigned will celiver LECTURES on the science of Law during the usual law session, beginning on the first Monday in November, and ending

on the 1st day of March ensuing. The course will be 1. Constitutional Law. Common Law, Civil and Criminal.

Equity.

5. Maratime Law. Lectures or examinations will be given every day except Saturdays and Sundays. There will be a Moot Court and Legislative Assembly as usual. Students at a distance wishing to attend Lectures,

need not fear a disappointment on coming here, as the undersigned has a sufficient number of private pupils to make it indispensably necessary to proceed with the A well furnished Library is provided for the use of

the pupils, gratis. The price of the Ticket will be TWENTY DOL LARS, Specie There will also be an additional expense of five dollars to defray the expense of fuel and

attendance of a janitor CHARLES HUMPHREYS. Lexington, Ky. August 4, 1826-31-tistNov.

TO BE SOLD OR EXCHANGED. STEADY, attentive NEGRO WOMAN, who understands Kitchen beri derstands Kitchen husiness, the management of Cows &c. remarkably well. She will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged for a young GIRL or WOMAN of good habits, who has been brought up a house servant The above slave has no incumbrance and is perfect.

August 4 -- 31.3t Apply to the PRINTER.

TENTH GRAND MASONIC HALL

LOTTERY.

TO facilitate the conclusion of this drawing, the Manager has come to a determination of dividing the last day's drawing into two parts-making a drawing of two hundred Numbers at one sitting, and the balance of Prizes at the next—and in consequence of the great number of unsold Tickets in hands, and at the suggestion of many Ticket holders, the Prize of 10,000 DOLLARS will also be divided into

10 prizes of \$1000 each!!! Five of which will be deposited at the first sitting, and five at the last. By this arrangement a more general distribution of the Prizes will be made, and he doubts pri5es for Cash. not but it will be more satisfactory to Ticket holders to

TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR PRIZE divided among them, than to have it come up as originally contemplated, to one Ticket-therefor

On Saturday the 5th of AUGUST, the 10th Day's Drawing will commence, and continue until two hundred PRIZES are drawn, when the wheels ry concluded. In the mean time you are earnestly invited to purchase Tickets Lexington, July 28, 1826.

PORTER'S INN.

R. W. Porter,

TOAKES the liberty of informing the public that he has removed to LEXINGTON and has opened a House of Entertainment at the stand formerly occupied by CHAS. WIGKLIFFE Esq —The house has been andsomely repaired and is not inferior to any for accommodation in the Western Country.

A new Stable will soon be erected and will be provi-

Lexington Ky. April 21, 1826.-16-6m.

y sound and healthy.

ny made in the state.

onage as their attention to business and exertions to

NEW GOODS.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

JUST RECEIVED, at my Auction and Commussion
Store, next door to MrS. Pilkington, Main-st. Calicoes, Cambricks, Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Checker Plaids, Muslin and Silk Robes, Mersaills Quilts and Counterpanes, Linen Diaper, Shawls and Handker-chiefs, Fringes, Ribbons, Umbi ellas, Combs, Beads &c. HARDWARE

Knives and Forks, Pen, Pocket, Butcher, Shoe and Dirk Knives; Razors, Scissors, Chissels, Chest, Pad and Till Locks; Butt and Table Hinges; Japann'd Tea Boards; Brass Andirons: Shovels and Tongs. GROCERIES

Coffee; Sugar; Pepper; Allspice; Brimstone; Whiting; Logwood; Glauber Salts: Together with a variety of other articles, all of which will be sold at reduced

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. I. LYON, Auct'r. Regular Auction Sales two or three times of Wsek

Lexington, July 28, 1826 .- 30tf New Auction and Commission House.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitant of Lexington, and its vicinity, that he has take of Lexington, and its vicinity, that he has taken the House on Main-street, next door to Mr Samuel Pilkington's Grocery Store, and immediately opposite the Exchange Office of Mr David A. Sayre, where he intends transacting a GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS. From his long experience in that line, and by a stric

personal attention to its duties, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

His regular auction days will be on Mondays, Wed nesdays and Fridays. He will also sell GOODS at private sale, on days when he has no Auction

I. LYON, Auctioneer. Lexington, June 12, 1826 -26

NOTICE.

MILDRED COPPAGE, my wife, having left my bed and board without any provocation, this is to caution all persons from dealing with or trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.

RHODIN COPPAGE. her contracting. RHODIN COP
Fayette county Ky. August 4, 1826.-31*3

NOTICE

DOCTOR RATRIE,

WILL PRACTICE DENTISTRY.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Ken-

y Court,) will be sold on the premises to the highest oidder for cash or notes of said. Bank all the right and

June 1824. \$228 with interest from the 23d of July 1824 & \$140 with interest from the 29 h of Jan 1825

together with cost &c. Subject however to be redeemed

within two years, by the said Young upon his paying

nto Bank the sum sold for, with an interest thereon at

the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Ken-

tucky at Lexington, June 7th, 1826.

OTICE is bereby given that on Friday the 11 day of Angust next, by virtue of two Mort-

day of August next, by virtue of two Mort-gages executed by Elisha Allen, to the President

and Directors, of the Bank of the Commonwealth

of Kentucky dated 7th of May and 31 of August 1821 which are on record in the Clerks Office of

the Fayette County Court, will be sold on the pre-

mises to the highest bidder for Casher notes of said

Bank all the right and title of the said Allen to the

Mortgaged property, being a lot and a Brick build-

ing thereon situate near the Steam Mill, to satisfy

and pay to said Bank the sum of \$128 with interest

from the 22d of October 1824 and \$58 with interest

from the 29th of July 1825 together with cost &c. Subject however to be redeemed within two years

by the said Allen upon his paying into Bank

the sum sold for, with an interest the seon at the

rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Ken-

tucky at Lexington, June 7th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Friday the 11 day of August, by virtue of a Mortgage exe-

day of August, by wirtne of a Mortgage executed by John Maxwell to the President and Di-

rectors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Ken-

tucky, dated 8th of August 1821 and recorded in the Clerks Office of the Fayette County Court,

will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder

for Cash or notes of said Bank all the right and title of said Maxwell to the mortgaged property, be, ing Thirty Two acres and 7 poles of Land in Fayette County near Lexington on the Dickman Road

more particularly described in said Mortgage; to

satisfy and pay said Bank the sum of \$320 with in-

terest from the 22d of January 1825 together with

cost &c. Subject however to be redeemed within

two years by the said Maxwell, upon his paying in-

to Bank the sum sold for, with an interest thereon

tucky at Lexington, June 8th, 1826. OTIGE is hereby given that on Saturday the 12th day of August fiext, by virtue of two mortgages

executed by William Bowman to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Ken-

tucky dated 27th of April and 28th of July 1821 which

are on record in the Clerks Office of the Fayette County Court, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank, all the right and title of said Bowman to the mortgaged property, to wit: a lot of ground on hill street in Lexington

with the appurtenances, more particularly discribed in

said mortgages, (excepting so much of said property as has been released by the Bank to said Bowman by deed bearing date 8th of January 1825, which is also on record, in the said Clerks Office.) The sum required to be made by the sale is 290 dollars with interest from the 22d of April 1825, with cost &c.

The said property will be subject to be redeemed

within two years, by the said Bowman upon his paying into Bank the sum sold for, with an interest thereon

at the rate of ten per cent per annum, from the time

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Ken-

tucky at Lexington, June 13th, 1826

JOHN H. MORTON, Cash'r.

By order of the Board,

23--tds.

JOHN H. MORTON Cash.

JOHH H. MORTON Cash.

sale to the day of redemption.

By order of of the Board

By order of the Board.

JOHN H. MORTON Cash.

tucky at Lexington, June 7th, 1826.

June 9, 1826 -20-tf.

sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board

Department of State, July 14, 1826. Department of States, study 14, 1040.

The Department of States, study 14, 1040.

The Lexington until the first of August next.—His turn of the Bank Notes from this Bepartment, not receivable at the Treasury of the United States, in Norton's Apothecary's Stopp. not receivable at the Treasury of the United States, in payment for PATENT RIGHTS, all persons desirons of taking out Patents are requested to transmit with their applications, such Notes or Drafts as they may know or be advised, will be available at the Treasury.

DOTICE is hereby given that on Thursday the 10th day of August next, (by virtue of three mortgages executed by Leven Young to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, dated 9th of June, 4th and 24th of August 1821 all on record in the Clerks Office of the Fayette County will be said on the president will be said on the president the contract of the county will be said on the president the county will be said on the county of the county will be said on the county of the county of the county will be said on the county of Publishers of the Laws of the United States will insert this notice in their papers tentimes.

ASTRONOMICAL LECTURES.

MR GOODACRE,

DESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentle-tone of Lexington and its vicinity, that he intends to engage the GRAND MASONIC HALL, for the display of his APPARATUS and the delivery of his

title of said Young to the Mortgaged property (to wit) the House and lot now occupied by said Young, on Main Street in Lexington, and one other lot in Lexington known by the letter U. binding on high and lower streets to satisfy and pay to said Bank the following sums (to wit) \$350 with interest from the fifth of line 1824 \$232 with interest from the 32d of high The course will not however commence before Oc ober, or perhaps November. It will comprise eight Consecutive Lectures and one Historical The terms will be Five Dollars for ladies and gentlemen, and Three Dollars for children. Particulars will be announced in the newspapers previous to the commencement of the Lexington, July 24, 1826 -- 30-3tif

NORTH AMERICAN MEDICAL AND

SURGICAL JOURNAL. The THIRD NUMBER of this Work is now published, and ready for subscribers.

HOSE Gentlemen who do not receive the presen number, will find an explanation of this circum stance, on recurring to the terms of publication. July 28-30*3tif

NOTICE.

GENTLEMAN, who has had long experience in teaching the Greek and Latin Languarges and Mathematics, wishes to take charge of a School. The est references can be given. Enquire at this office July 23-30-16

A PUBLIC DINNER WHAL be prepared at FOWLER'S GARDEM, or the last Saturday previous to the Election, it being the 5th day of August, for the purpose of giving the Candidates an opportunity to discuss the great question which agitates the public mind, it is expected that a he candidates on each side of the question will attend Price of Dinner will be 75 Cents specie, or an equiva lent in paper.
July 21, 1826 - 29 M. H. BRANCH.



G. REED'S PORTER HOUSE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his customer and the Public generally, that he has removed (for their better accommodation) from Cheapside to tha large and commodious Brick House on Mill-street, two doors above the East corner of Main and Mill streets, now occupied by Messrs H. & J. Ritchie as an Apotheary Shop He has added to his Porter Establishment selection of the best Foreign and Domestic SPIRI TUOUS LIQUORS. Grateful for past favours, he nopes a continuence of them.

Lexington, July 1826-28tf THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC

NEW ESTABLISHMENT The Corner of Main and Main-cross Streets, (recently accupied by E. Yeiser and next door to his at the rate of 10 per per cent per annum from the day of sale to the time of redemption. present Currying shop) which is now opened by THOMAS M'OUAT & CO. Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth af Ken-

AS A GROCERY STORE AND BAKE HOUSE, Where they offer for sale as low as can be purchased n any other Store in town, a choice selection of Gro-LOAF and LUMP SUGAR,

New Orleans Coffee, Tea and Chocolate, Pepper and Alspice, Cloves and Ginger, Almonds and Raisins, Nutmegs and Cinnamon,

Mackerel, Codfish, smoked Herrings and Salmon in kegs,
Port, Claret, Madeira and Teneriffe Wine Brandy, Rum, Gin and Whiskey, Spermacetti and Tallow Candles, Gun powder and Shot.

Madder, Copperas and Allum, Logwood and Camwood, Plug and Pigtail Tobacco, Spanish and common Cigars, Glass and Queensware

Bed-Cords and Plow-lines, single or by the dozen of payment to the day of redemption. Cut Nails and Brade Flour by the bbl. cwt. or smaller quantity to suit

purchasers. And every other article usually called for at a Grocery

THE BAKING BUSINESS Will be under the immediate superintendance of Mr. McOuat, whose known experience in the busines renders it unnecessary to say more to the public, than

OTICE is hereby given that, by virtue of four mortgages, dated 7th of May, 27th of July and 8th of September 1821 and 11th of January 1822 (all that they may depend at all times upon being furnished with good fresh BREAD, RUSK &c. together with Butter, Boston and Water CRACKERS, by the bbl. keg pound-which they warrant shall not be inferior to * *They hope to receive such a share of public pat-

Lex. July 3rd 1826-27-tf.

on record in the Clerks, office of the Fayette County Court, executed by Ludwell Cary to the President and Directors of the Bank of the commonwealth of Kentucky will be sold on the 15th day August next, on the remises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank, the right and title of said Cary to the mortgaged property to wit: the tract of land whereon he now resides containing 110½ acres to satisfy and pay said Bank the following sums, 260 dollars with interest from the 21st of October 1825, 174 dollars with interest from the th of January 1826, 130 dollars with interest from the 21st of January 1826 and 130 dollars with interest from the 26th of February 1826, with cost &c. Subject however to be redeemed within two years,

upon the amount for which it may be sold being deposited into Bank, with an interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the time of sale to the By order of the Board,
JOHN H MORTON, Cashier.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, Lexington July 24th, 1826.

OTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of three mortgages, dated 24th of April 1821, 27th of July 1821, and 17th of Nov. 1821, (all recorded in the Clerk's Office of Scott County Court) executed by Walker Sanders to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Rentucky, on the 28th day of SEPTEMBER next, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder, for cash or notes of said Bank, all the right and title of the said Sanders to the mortgaged property, to wit: One Hundred Acres of LAND, being part of the tract, on which the said Sanlers resides, more particularly described in said mortages, or so much there if as may be sufficient to satisand pay said Bank 260 dolls, with interest from the 21st day of Oct. 1825; 290 dollars with interest from he 11th day of Nov 1825, and 156 dollars with interset from the 21st of January 1826, together with costs; subject however to be redeemed within two years, on the amount sold for being deposited in Bank with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent. per anum, from the day of sale to the time of redemption.

By order of the Board, JOHN H. MORTON, Cashr.

Choice Merino Wool

A quantity of clean washed Merino Wool for sale at the Steam Wool Carding Factory of David A. Sayre on Water street Lexington. JAMES TROTTER.

June 16, 1826-24-tf.

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Her sorrows mock at all relief, Her feelings are most dire! A picture of the deepest woe, Despair her heart is wringing; An aching void her actions show, Still to her infant clinging.
Yes, she with ardent grasp does cling
To that dear, pale, beloved thing,

The cause of all her sorrowing. Thy fatal dart, grim monster death, Has pierced her infant's heart; Yet, still she clasps it void of breath And from it will not part: Almost as soon life's vital stream

That mother would resign; But hope affords a cheering gleam And whispers heaven is thine. Whilst sorrow rends the mother's heart. Her peace of mind destroying; Her happy babe's immortal part The bliss of beaven's enjoying.

I reverence those feelings fine They honour woman's heart; Most holy nature! it is thine Such feelings to impart.
Stoics may hold them weak and vain, Reason may disapprove; Cold-hearted man may with disdain

Behold the unequall'd love A mother's grief's a sacred thing, No sorrow can excert,
The heart must bear the torturing,
OSCAR.

FROM THE PENSACOLA GAZETTE. Mr. Editor .- If you think the annexed scrap worth a place in your poet's corner, it is heartily at your service; its favorable reception may elicit further effusions from the same source.

The Indians are said to expedite their passage actors the rivers, by placing a bunch of brush in day of redemption the bows of their canoes, as a substitute for a sail -one of them baving unwisely "spread too large a clue," the breeze freshening, he was unable to change his position in his frail vessel, in order to take in a reef-abandoning himself to the gale, he lay in the stern of his boat and exclaimed,

"Too much brush for a small canoe"--Like the Indian, when sailing across the broad Lake, We find, in their travels, there are not a few, Who when they embark on their voyaging, take By far "too much brush for a small canoe.

When I see a gay fellow, dash out at the Ball, The theatre, tavern; though not worth a sous, I cannot help thinking. "you'll soon get a fall, You've a deal too much brush for your little cance." The woman who tosses her head in high scorn,

And treats with contempt every thing in her view, I feel much disposed, as a frienc, thus to warn, You've got "too much brush on your little canoe." The fellow who swaggers and bullies and swears,

And blusters around—while it's calm he may do; But as soon as the slightest breeze blows—off he wears, Having got "too much brush on his little canoe"
Barraneas, June 14

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, July 25th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a mortgage executed by William Hall on the 7th day of Sept.
1821, (and recorded in the Clerk's Office of the Scott
County Conrt) to the President and Directors of the
Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentacky, will be sold
on the 28th day of SEPTEMBER next, on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank,
all the right and title of said Hall to so much of the
mortgaged property to wit: a Tract of LAND lying in mortgaged property, to wit: a Tract of LAND lying in Scott county on the waters of North Elkhorn, containing one thundred Acres, as may be sufficient to satisfy and pay said Bank the sum of one hundred and fifty-six dollars, with interest from the 24th day of February 1824, together with costs, and subject however to be redeemed within two years, upon the amount being paid into Bank, with an interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the day of sale to the time of redemption. By order of the Board,

JOHN H. MORTON, Cashr.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, July 24th, 1826 NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of

two mortgages executed by William Story to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, dated 24th of April and 26th of October 1821, both on record in the Clerk's Office of the Scott County Court, will be sold on the 28th day of SEPTEMBER next, on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank, all the right and title of said Story to the mortgaged property, to wit in Lot No. 28 in Georgetown, more particularly des-cribed in said mortgages, to satisfy and pay said Bank the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars, with interest from the 21st day of Oct. 1825, together with costssubject however to be redeemed within two years, upon the amount being paid into bank with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption. By order of the Board, JOHN H. MORTON, Caser. July 127 .- 30

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

At Lexington June 8th 1826. OTICE is hereby given that, on Saturday the 12th day of August next by virtue of a Mortgage execut ed on the 29th of Oct. 1821 (and recorded in the Clerks office of the Fayette County Court) by Thomas Tibbatts to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for Cash, or Notes of said Bank, all the right and title of the said Tibatts, to the mortgaged, property, being the lot and buildings whereon he resides in Lexington and which is more particularly described in said mortgage, to satisfy and pay to said Bank the sum of seven hundred and eighty one dollars, with in erest from the 21st of Oct. 1824 together with cost &c.

The said property will be subject to be redeemed within two years by the said Tibbatts upon his paying into Bank the sum for which it may be sold, with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board JOHN H. MORTON, Cash'r.

23---tds. Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,

At Lexington June 8th, 1826. OTICE is hereby given that on Saturday the 12th day of August next by virtue of a mortgage executed on the 11th of Sept 1821 (and recorded in the Clerks Office of the Fayette county court) by John D. Halstead, Eliza A Halstead, Eliza M Humphreys and James H Humphreys, to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky will be sold on the premises, to the highest bidder for Cash, or Notes, of said Bank, the mortgaged porperty, being a tract of land adjoining the Town of Lexington, which is more particularly described in said mortgage, to satisfy and pay to said Bank the sum of 384 dollars with interest from the 26th February 1825, together with

cost &c. The said property will be subject to be redeemed within two years, upon the amount for which it may be sold, being paid into Bank with an interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the time of

By order of the Board, JOHN H. MORTON, Cash'r. wealth of Kentucky.

at Lexington June 7th 1826. OTICE is hereby given that, by virtue of two Mortgages (dated 4th of May and 3d of Augt. 1821 which are on record in the Clerk's Office of the Tayette County Court,) by Wm. Palmateer to the President & Directors of the Bank of the Common wealth of Kentucky, will be sold on the 10th day of Aug. next on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of the said Bank, all the right title and interest of said Polmateer to the mortgaged proper ty, (to wit,) In-lot No 24 in the Town of Lexington, with the appurtenances thereon, being the same whereon the said Polmateer lately resided, to pay to said President and Directors \$320 with interest from the 22d January 1825 and \$290 with interest from the 22d April 1825, together with cost &c. Subject however to be redeemed within two years, by the said Polmanteer upon his paying into Bank the sum sold for, with an interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board JOHN H. MORTON Cash.

-23-tds

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,

At Lexington, June 13th, 1826. OTICE is hereby given that, by virtue of a mort-gage executed on the 8th day of Nov. 1821 (re-corded in the Clerks office of the Fayette county court) by William M'Call to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, will be sold on the 15th day of August next on the premises, to the highest bidder, for cash or notes of said Bank, the right, title and interest of the said M'Call to the mortgaged property to wit: sixty acres of land lying part in Clark and part in Fayette counties on Boons Creek, more particularly discribed in said mortgage, to satisfy and pay said Bank the sum of one huued and seventy four dollars, with interest from the 18th day of Nov. 1825 with cost &c.

Subject however, to be redeemed within two years upon the amount for which it may be sold, being de-posited in Bank, with an interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the time of sale to the By order of the Board,

JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier. Brushes, Soap, and Glue,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at my shop on Main Cross street Lexington, where CASH will be given for Soap Grease. SAM: COOLIDGE. Soap Grease.

Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, WASHINGTON, JULY 1, 1826.
SEPARATE PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the first day of October next, for the delivery of previsions for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows :

At New-Orleans
240 barrels of Pork 500 barrels of fresh fine Flour 3200 gallons good proof Whiskey 220 bushels good sound Beans 3520 punds good hard Soap 1600 pounds good hasd tallow Candles, with Cotton

56 bushels good clean Salt 900 gallons good cider Vinegar One fourth on the first day of June, 1827. One fourth on the first day of October, 1827. One fourth on the first day of December, 1827. And the remainder on the first day of March, 1828.

At Pensacola. 1250 barrels fresh Flour 8000 gallons good proof Whiskey
550 bushels of good sound Beans 8800 pounds of good hard Soap 1000 pounds of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks

140 bushels of good clean Salt
2250 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of October, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827. And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Natchitoches, Red River.

400 barrels of Pork 800 barrels of fresh fine Flour 6000 gallons of good proof Whiskey 360 bushels of good sound Beans 6600 pounds of good hard Soap 3500 pounds good hard tallow Candles, with cotton

wicks 150 bushels of good clean Salt 1400 gallons of good ciean Sant Two-thirds on the 1st day of March, 1827, and the remainder on the 1st day of December, 1827. At Cantonement Gibson, mouth of Verdigrise, 150 miles above Fort Smith, Arkansrw.

400 barrels of Pork do of fresh fine Flour 6000 gallons of good proof Whiskey. 360 bushels go d sound Beans 6600 pounds good hard Soap 3500 do good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks

150 bushels of good clean Salt 1400 gallons of good cider Vinegar The whole to be delivered on the 1st day of June, 1827 At St. Louis, or within 20 miles of that place. 880 barrels of Pork 1800 do of fresh fine Flour

12000 gallons of good proof Whiskey 800 bushels of good sound Beans
13000 pounds of good hard Soap
6000 do good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks

300 bushels of good clean Salt 3600 gallons of good cider Vinegar One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827. One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827. One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827. And the remainder on the 15th day of March, 1828.

At Council Bluffs, Missouri. 2000 barrels of fresh fine Flour 15000 gallons of good proof Whiskey 900 bushels of good sound Beans 13000 pounds of good hard Soap 6000 do good hard tallow Candles, with cotton

wicks 3500 gallons of good eider Vinegar 300 bushels of good clean Salt The whole on the 15th of June, 1327.

At Fort Armstrong, Mississippi. 150 barrels of Pork 300 do of Flour 1700 gallons of Whiskey 110 bushels of Beans 1000 pounds of good hard Soap 800 do good hard tallow Candles, with Cotton

50 bushels of good clean Salt
The whole on the 1st of June, 1827.
At St. Peters's, Mississippi. 420 barrels of Pork 750 do of fresh fine Flour

5760 gallons of good proof Whiskey 6000 pounds of good hard Soap 3200 do good hard callow Candles, with cotton 100 bushels of good clean Salt 1500 gallons of good cider Vinegar. The whole on the 15th day of June, 1827.

At Green Bay. 250 barrels of Pork 500 do of fresh fine Flour 4000 gallons of good proof Whiskey 260 bushels good sound Beans 4000 pounds good hard Soap
1800 do good hard tallow Candles, with cotton

wicks 100 bushels good clean Salt 1000 gallons good cider Vinegar One half on the 1st day of June, 1827, and the remainder on the 30th day of June, 1827.

Branch of the Bank of the Common At the Sault de St. Marie, Outles of Lake Superior. One fourth on the 1st day of Dec. 18 7, And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1823. 250 barrels of Pork

500 do fresh fine Flour
4000 gallons good proof Whiskey
265 bushels good sound Beans
4000 pounds good hard Soap
1800 do good hard tallow Candles, with cotton
wicks

100 bushels good clean Salt 1000 gallons good cider Vinegar One half on the 1st day of June, 1827; the remainder n the 30th of June, 18

At Mackinack.
75 barrels of Pork
150 do of fine Flour
1000 gallons good proof Whiskey 70 bushels good sound Beans 1000 pounds good hard Soap

do good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks 20 bushels good clean Salt 300 gallons good cider Vinegar One half on the 1st day of June, 1827; the remain der on the 30th of June, 1827

At Sackett's Harbor. 125 do of fresh fine Flour 800 gallons good proof Whiskey 55 bushles pood sound Beans 880 pounds good hard Soap

do good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks 15 hushels good clean Salt 225 gallons good cider Vinegar One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827. One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.

One fourth on the 1st of December, 1827. And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828. At Boston. 240 barrels of Pork, No 1, full hooped 500 do tresh fine Flour 4000 gailons good proof Whiskey 260 bushels good sound Beans 3420 pounds good hard Soap do good hard tallow Candles, with cotton

wicks 60 bushels good clean Salt 1300 gallons good cider Vinegar One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827. One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827. One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827. And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At New York.
400 barrels of New York mess Pork
800 do fresh fine Flour 5600 gallons good proof Whiskey 350 bushels good sound Beans 6000 pounds good hard Soap 2800 pounds good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks

100 bushels of good clean Salt 1600 gallons of good cider Vinegar One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827. One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827. One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827, And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Fort Delaware. 60 barrels of Por 125 do fresh fine Flour
800 gallons good proof Whiskey
55 bushels of good sound Beans
880 pounds good hard Soap
400 do good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks 14 bushels good clean Salt

225 gallons good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827. And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Baltimore.

120 barrels of Baltimore packed prime Pork
250 do fresh fine Howard street Flour
1600 gallons of good proof Whiskey
100 bushels of good sound Beans 1760 pounds good hard Soap 800 do good hard tallow Candles, with cotton

wicks 28 bushels good clean Salt 450 gallons of good cider Vinegar One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827. One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827. One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827 And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Fort Washington.

60 barrels of Pork 125 do fresh fine Flour 800 gallons good proof Whiskey 55 bushels of good sound Beans 880 pounds good hard Soap 400 pounds good hard tallow Candles, with cotton

14 bushels good clean Salt 225 gallons good cider Vinegar One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827. One fourth on the 1st day of september, 1827. One fourth on the 1st day December, 1827. And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Old Point Comfort.

880 barrels of Pork 1800 barrels of fresh fine Flour 11760 gallons of good proof Whiskey 800 bushels of good sound Beaus 12900 pounds of good hard Soap
5860 do good hard tallow Candles, with cotton
wicks
200 bushels of good clean Salt

3300 gallons of good cider Vinegar One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827 One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827. One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827. And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828-At the U.S. Arsenal, near Richmond.

60 barrels of Pork 125 do of fresh fine Flour 800 gallons of good proof Whiskey 55 bushels of good sound beans 880 pounds of good hard Soap 400 pounds good hard tallow Candles, with cotton

14 bushels of good clean Salt 225 gallons of good cider Vinegar One fourth on the 1st d y of June, 1827. One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827. One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827: And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.
At Smithville, N. C.

60 barrels of Pork 125 do effresh fine Flour 800 gallons of good proof Whiskey 55 hushels of good sound Beans 880 pounds of good hard Soap 400 do of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton

14 bushels of good clean Salt 225 gallons of good cider Vinagar One fourth on the first day of June, 1827; One fourth on the first day of Sept 1827, One fourth on the first day of Dec. 1827, And the remainder on the first day of March, 1828. At Charleston, S. C.

120 barrels of Pork 250 do of fresh fine Flour 1600 gallons of good proof Whiskey 110 bushels of good sound Beans, 1760 pounds of good hard Soap 800 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton

28 bushels of good clean Salt 450 gallons of good cider Vinegar One fourth on the first day of June, 1827, One fourth on the first day of Sept. 1827, One fourth on the first day of Dec. 1827,
And the remainder on the first day of March, 182

At Savannah, Georgia.

120 barrels of Pork
250 barrels of fresh fine Flour

1600 gallons of good proof Whiskey 110 bushels of good sound Beans 1760 pounds of good hard Soap 800 pounds of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks

28 bushels of good clean salt 450 gallons of good o der Vinegar One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827 One fourth on the 1st day of Sept. 1827,

At Augusta, Georgia. 60 barrels of Pork 125 barrels of fresh fine Flour 55 bushels of good proof Whiskey
55 bushels of good sound Beans
800 pounds of good hard Soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow Gandles, with cotton wicks

14 bushels of good clean Salt 225 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the first day of June, 1827,
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1827
One fourth on the first day of December, 1827
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1828.

At St. Augustine. 60 barrels of Pork 125 barrels of fresh fine Flour 800 gallons of good proof Whiskey 55 bushels of good sound Beans 880 pounds of good hard soap 400 pounds of good hard tallow Candles, with cot-

ton wicks 14 bushels of good clean Salt 225 gallons of good cider Vinegar One-fourth on the first day of June, 1827 One-fourth on the first day of September 1827 One-fourth on the first day of December, 1827 And the remainder on the first day of March 1828.

It is understood that the Pork to be contracted for (except at the depots at Boston, New York, and Bal i-more, where the quality is otherwise designated) is to consist of an entire hog to the barrel, except feet, legs, ears and snout, which are inadmissible. Should the Bush and Lewis Grigsby, to be read as evidence in a hogs be of less weight than 200 pourds, the deficiency is to be made up of good fat side pieces. No in which I am complainant and you are defendants; and more than one head is allowed to a barrel of pork contractor may, at his option, exclude the hams, make up the deficiency with good side pieces. The Candles to be made of good hard Tallow,

cotton wicks The Pork, Beans, Flour, Whiskey, Salt, and Vine must be delivered in strong and secure barrels, the Soap and Candles in strong and secure boxes, onvenient size for transportation.

The Pork, Whiskey, Flour, Vinegar, in seaso eart of white oak barrels full hooped. The Pork contracted for, to be delivered at Na toches, Cantonment Gibson, Council Bluffs, St. Le New-Orleans, Fort Armstrong, and St. Peter's, t packed with Turks Island salt. The pieces not to

ceed ten pounds in weight

The provisions are to be inspected at the time of livery, and the contractor to be liable for the exp of inspecting, and all other expenses, until the safely delivered at such store-house as may be d

nated by the United States' Agent. The privile reserved to the United States of increasing or dimi ing the quantities to be delivered, one-third, or ing sixty days previous notice.

The provisions to be delivered at Council B Fort Armstrong, and St. Peter's, must pass St. I for their ultimate destination, by the 5th April, and, if contracted for above that post, they must board the boats and ready for transportation by

period: a failure in this particular will be consi a breach of contract, and the Department will thorized to purchase to supply the deficiency.

The power is reserved by the Commissary Ge of Subsistence, of reducing the quantities, or pensing with one or more articles of subsistence the posts, at any time before entering into cor and this privilege is reserved independently of teducing one third on giving sixty day's notice. reducing one-third, on giving sixty day's notice ously to each delivery. But it is probable that teration or reduction will take place previous

contracts being made. No advances will be made in any case whateve payment will be made only on evidence being ced at this office of the delivery and inspection It is expressly understood, that at all the depositations, the salt is to be received by measurer

thirty two quarts to the bushel.

When a bid is accepted, and notice thereof g the person making the bid, refusal or neglect part to give good and sufficient security within able time, to be specified by this Department, then be at the option of this Department to consi contract forfested or not.

It is required, that persons making propose are unknown to this Department, must accepted by letters recommendatory, from gen of respectability, who are known to the G All bids unaccompanied by such letters will no

ceived. It is desirable that all proposals made be se a separate envelope, and marked "Proposals nishing Army Subsistence"

Payment to be made in drafts on the Depart Washington, or some Atlantic city, or in T drafts on specie paying banks to the Wes ward GEO. GIBSON. July 21-9w. Com Gen'l of Subs

DEPARTMENT OF STAT

8TH JUNE, 1826. O enable this Department to comply with joined resolution of the House of Represe the several Claimants to whom it refers are re to send hither, by mail, as soon as practicable ules of their respective Claims, exhibiting the lars required by the Resolution, as nearly as ccording to the following plan:

SCHEDULE.

be of Remarks, to or elucidate t eral nature claim. STATES,
e House of Representatives, May
e House of Representatives, May
1826, be filed in his Department, on
nfiscations, or any other illegal a
lainant, date of the act complaine
dany other circumstance essential
ere, and such as were not, subject ubjected, or reto legal adjudition. Where when. sus alue cap aubmit to this House, as ious to October 1st, 1826 rres, spoldations, conflict the name of the claim to loss sustained, and any een such cases as were, captursel sel directed to shall, programmer statemes are statemes amount o act be din, or for bula the LVED, That the Secretary of Stal of American Citizens, which have been. Naples, Holland, and Denmark is such manner as to present, in a thich was the subject of the injury he claims, discriminating, as far as its of the aforesaid Governments.

or before the first day of the next term of this court, and file their answer herein to the complainants bill; that the same will be taken for confessed against them; and it is further decreed and ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised newspaper printed in this state for two months successively ROB'T. CLARK Clk. A copy, Att. 30-State of Kentucky, Fayette circuit Sct June Term, 1826. WILLIAM FISHER, complainant,

The Celebrated Maryland Pony,

LITTLE TOM,

STANDS this season at Mr. GEOUGE DUNLARS, 3 miles east of Lexington at the Boonsborough road, and will be

let to mares at the moderate price of Three Dollars specie the single leap; payable in hand, Five Dollars the acason payable on the 25th December next, or Four Dollars if payable within the season, and Seven Dollars and fifty Cents to ensure a mare with foal, payable when it is acceptain? Any payable when

it is ascertained—Any person parting with a mare be-fore it is known, will be tiable for the insurance. The

season has commenced and expires the 1st of August.

TOM has a number of colts in this vicinity, equal to

hose of any other horse in point of size and figure and are allowed by judges to have fine bone. For Pedir

LAW NOTICE.

JAMES SHANNON, Late of Wheeling, Va.

ILL practice law in the Circuit and County Court of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of Bourbon and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street.

Nelly Ramey, Rachel Ramey, Polly Ramey and

Daniel Wood,

AKE NOTICE, that I will on the 25th day of August
18°6, at the Law Office of Allan & Simpson in the
town of Winchester, county of Clark, and state of Kentucky, take the depositions of David Hampton, Joseph

G & A. DUNLAP.

gree see bills.

April 14/1826-15 tf

Lex. Dec. 20, 1824.—25-tf.

Against LEVY BOONE'S HEIRS, defendants. IN CHANCERY.

HIS day came the complainant by his counsel and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Sarah Boone, Leonard K. Bradley, Mary Bradley, John House, Caroline Boon, Sarah M'Swiggins, Robert Frank and Hannah Frank are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rnles of this court, on the motion of the Complainant. It is ordered that unless the said de-fendants do appear here on or before the first day of the next September erm of this court and ans wer the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against them. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised newspaper published in this commonwealth for two menths successively according to law.

A copy att. THOS. BODLEY, c. f. c. e.

Kentucky, Clark Cirtuit, Sct. June Term, 1826.

JAMES REED, Complainant, Against DANIEL WOOD, and others, Defendents,

IN CHANCERY. THIS day came the said complainant by his attorn ney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the Defendants Nelly Ramey, Rachael Ramey, Polly Ramey and Danie! Wood, are not inhabitants of this Common wealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court,—Therefore on motion of the said Comploinant by his attorney, it is ordered that unless they the said Defendants Nelly Ramey, Rachael Ramey Polly Ramey and Daniel Wood, do make their appearance herein, on or before the first day of the next September term of this court, and file their answer, or an swers herein, that the same will be taken for confessed against them, and the matters therein decreed accordngly. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some duly authorised newspaper

A copy, teste. (Allan & Simpson; p. q.)

printed in this state for at least two months successive-GEO. SMITH, d. c.